

WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,

HENRY J. BRENT.

Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City

"History and experience prove that Foreign Influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government."—WASHINGTON.

"Every species of government has its specific principles; ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any in the universe. It is a composition of the first principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural rights and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. Yet from such, we may expect the greatest number of emigrants."

"They will bring with them the principles of government they have imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbridled licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty."

"In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us the legislation: they will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass."—JEFFERSON.

Mr. GEORGE JACOBS, of this city, is an authorized Agent for this paper. He will visit Baltimore next week.

OUR COURSE TOWARDS THE IRISH—THE DANGER IN CONGRESS.

Since the appearance of our late articles against the Irish emigrants, it has been suggested to us that we have been too severe upon "Ould Ireland," and generalized her too sweepingly into the ranks of crime and immorality. Full well we knew that we were touching upon ground sanctified by superstition and encircled by the magic ring of prejudice. We knew that there were wires that would sound discordantly, even though the finger that swept them dared no other theme but truth. But we shrunk not from our duty. We did speak of Ireland as she exists, and as she will exist, until Reason dawns once more over her glorious plains—until her rivers run with the blood of the invader rather than of the native; until her rich men shall cease to be "absentees," and her poor men no longer light the midnight skies with burning racks and houses.

We go for the whole, entire principle of native right, and that principle leads us to exclude all—we cannot exercise discrimination. We cannot judge by a man's countenance whether he is good or bad, and therefore we need a law to prevent the admission of foreigners to our political rights. Following up this leading view, we feel bound, when it lies in our power, as it has done in this case, to prove that a large proportion of the emigrants that flock to our shores, are unfit to participate with us in the boon of our moral and almost Spartan liberty. And we are called to account by some of our friends, (warm-hearted and strong-minded in this cause, and in which the country will very soon be enlisted,) for speaking the truth boldly, without compromise, and without flattery the spirit of the age, which is the spirit of American servility to every foreign foe or knave that may be too stupid to be ambitious, or too witty to be detected, because we do not fall down and sing our song of adulation to the emigrated Irish. Roll back the dark pages of her history—scattered over with a few stars of preeminent glory; and lo, what a crusted and horrid record of popular crimes. And that we do not bend our heart down to the feelings of worship for Irish genius, we are condemned.

There was one Montgomery in this country; and when he fell fighting for the cause of the States, his death was mourned wherever valor had a friend, or genius a votary. The field on which he sank is consecrated by American gratitude; and God forbid that we should mar the brightness of that renown, which it is the universal pride of this country to admit and boast of. His death was mourned in Europe as well as here; he was a gentleman, born and bred, and a soldier in the heart as well as in the science. But where is there another Montgomery? Are there any among the thousand grog-shop keepers that crowd our cities? If there are, then we will hail them as worthy to enjoy every right incident to enlightened foreigners, but never, under any circumstances, as natives of this country. Keep all who are not born of us, and with us, from our Presidential chair—our Congress—our Judiciary—our public offices; but let those who are here, and who may hereafter come, enjoy all the blessings of our institutions, acknowledged and felt in the protection of their property; and under the blessed ensign of our revolution, and let them be content with the abundance that will crown their honest labors. Their children, born to them here, we will recognize as natives.

There is an immense and overwhelming danger in the widely diffused sentiment in favor of foreigners, which must be broken up root and branch, else with the departure of our nationality, will go also our national liberty. It is a solemn and paramount truth, that there is a fear in Congress to touch this subject. Whence proceeds that fear? From foreign influence, flowing through the very veins and vitals of our representative system? If that foreign influence, in the bud, is sufficient to check the course of American Representatives, what will it not be enabled to effect in ten years, when every parish in Great Britain, when the wastes of Germany have been loosened in the deluge-tide upon us? In the full bloom of power, they will crush every thing. The fear of our Representatives will be changed into abject incapacity to act. The Giant influence representing the foreign population, will sit in all its rags and brutal vigor on the ermine of our Judiciary committees—will frown and order the stately banner to be hurled beneath its insolent feet—will grasp with its ruthless fangs the Constitution of our land—will snap asunder our social rights, and laugh to bitter scorn our boasted political privileges, and shouting loud and fearfully in our halls of justice, will tear the naturalization law from the Statute Book, and then with a bloody front will scatter desolation and death amid our brothers. But, Natives, arouse your energies—gird on the armour for your country—lift high the pure song of your mountains and your vales—resist the invaders of your rights, that subtly are insinuating themselves into your possessions—strike the foe dead, ere with a smile and his poignant wreath with flowers, he smite the fair form of Liberty dead before your eyes.

The poetical contribution of one of our correspondents is under advisement. He must be patient.

MAGAZINES, &c.

We have received from our friends, Kennedy & Elliot, at the Athenaeum Buildings, the late numbers of Litell's Museum, a most capital work, elegantly printed, and judiciously compiled. Also the American Quarterly Review for December, which will meet at our hands a most careful perusal, for there is matter in it worthy of an American's warmest admiration.

Woman as she should be, is a neat one volume work, (from the same polite hands,) adapted to the reading of our countrywomen and woman every where else. We merely quote the first passage, the chivalry and high tone of which exactly agrees with our opinion in the important matter; hereafter we may give more critical attention to this work.

"The dignity and virtues of the female character cannot be too highly estimated, nor too sacredly protected." Here is a sentiment worth all the diamonds of Golconda. From Stationer's Hall, we have received the slashing London Quarterly, and the classic Blackwood. Their contents are powerfully interesting.

It was with the most abject shame and grief, that we understood from one of the Reporters, on Thursday, that Mr. ALLEN, Senator of the United States from Ohio, had brought forward a resolution in that body, to give to all foreigners the rights of citizenship, so soon as they should place their feet upon our shores! Merciful God! no probation—no apprenticeship. Bursting from the gloom of ignorance upon us, to seize our sacred rights and govern us! There is no monstrous idea that could seize upon the mind of man equal to this of Mr. Allen's. Will the people of this free, independent and glorious Nation, bear with this impious insult to their liberty? If we were not rightly informed, we shall rejoice; but if it is true, we can but lament, in the deepest grief, at the degradation to which a Senator of our proud Senate has fallen. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to be equally respected with the memorial of Natives of the land. Where were the bold hearts of other days, to hurl the blistering wrong from the very atmosphere of the Capitol?

We have received another sketch by "Charles County," but too late for publication in this number. The writer has complied with his promise to sketch Beverly Johnson, Esq. of Baltimore, the gentleman who contested with Mr. Merrick the seat of the lamented Gov. Kent, of Maryland, late of the Senate of the United States; and it will be interesting to many of our Maryland readers, we will take pleasure in giving it an early insertion.

At a meeting of the Native American Association, held pursuant to notice on the 23d inst. among other resolutions, the following was offered and carried:

Resolved, That a Committee of 12 be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching 22d February, and that said Committee be instructed to invite to the Public Dinner of the Association on that occasion, the Hon. Messrs. TALMADGE, PATTON, and LINCOLN, as a testimonial, on the part of the Native American Association, of their respect and acknowledgment for the patriotic support afforded by them to our Memorial in Congress.

THEATRICAL.

BURTON, the droll genius, performed "the Fine old English Gentleman," on Wednesday night; and we took up our position in the region of harmony, in plain phrase, near the Orchestra, to give unto our sides a hearty holiday: for well we remembered his "John Jones," his "Sudden Thoughts," and his antique "Mummy." We made a truce with criticism, and flung the imp of fault-finding on the floor, where we stamped him to death, (to be revived hereafter by the spell of spleen.)

The play of the "Fine old English Gentleman," is a good one. The plot is as it should be—natural, but eccentric. How many delicate Damascus cuts does the author give to the poor fashions of the day. To the whisker tribe of pavé monkeys, and the gross moustache, that cancels all claims of our sterner nature on the gentle fair, for those sweet rewards that dwell upon the lips—sweeter when they rise dewy and delicious from the heart. A moustache is the foe of delicacy; and how gallantly does old "Broadlands" (Burton) tilt against the hairy monster, that with his bristly armour rules the roast of fashion—thank mercy, not so tyrannically in this country, as in those over the "dark blue waters" of the Atlantic. But yet there is oft, as in the case of "Horace Amelius Selwood," (Ward,) in the play, fine and clear gushing fonts of feeling, hid beneath that silken thing yelped an exquisite.

Burton's playing was rich, discreet, and full of the character. He is natural in every look, in every gesture, and good opinion gathers round him like bees to a honey hive.

Ward, (the manager) in Horace, went through his rather difficult part with credit; but a word in your ear, Mr. Manager—close, so no one will hear the secret—you twist about too much on the stage!—you must forget those things called hands and feet, and be steady for a while. Really it is too provoking to see a fine looking fellow, for such is Mr. Ward, (we are not praising him for our season ticket!) angling and turning like a lazy top in the hands of a weakly school urchin. Mend your attitudes, Mr. W., and give up repeating the words of the author over and over again; and besides, you have no business ogling the men in the boxes.

Mr. Lewellen, as little "Sparrow," pleased much; his dress was in perfect keeping—his hair in particular; and he seems (we flatter ourselves) to have profited by our hint about "the shadows on the wall." Mr. Lewellen should never attempt high parts—he fails invariably. The Sparrow characters are his forte, and in them he is admirable.

Mrs. Slater, as "Mrs. Temperance," did well. She generally knows her part, and understands her character. No prompter troubles the side scenes, when she is on the board.

Mrs. Lewellen, pretty Mrs. Lewellen, but not like her husband—little Mrs. Lewellen, as Miss Markam, shot her eclipsing glances into the heart of Horace, with admirable effect. But we have two or three whispers for this lady, which may be given hereafter. She is a decided favorite with our neighbors in the Parquet.

Come to our kind judgment, thou bright-eyed, smirking, wicked, bouncing Mrs. Knight. We do wonderfully admire thee; there is a rasciness, a slyness, a finish, an ecstasy about your playing that takes hold of us and disarms the "critic's pen." In the afterpiece, as Phoebe, the bewildering and plot concocting Phoebe, she surpassed herself.

Burton's song of the "Fine old English Gentleman," all of the olden Times, fell deliciously on our sense. Pity, pity, that they were not more abundant, those generous feeders of the poor by their own gates—then we might have fewer of the class of emigrants among us.

In Paul Pry, the same actors and actresses took part. The "Witherton" of Clemens, was an excellent piece of acting.

We understand that Booth and Vandenhoff will ere long perform together at the National.

"A Plea for Authors and the Rights of Literary Property, by an American," is the title of a pamphlet lately published by Adlard & Saunders, 46 Broadway. The subject is ably handled, with much industry and research; the rights of literary property vindicated; and the work will commend itself to all who feel that the property of mind should be protected, and native authors encouraged.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The following are the replies of the Hon. Jno. M. Patton of Virginia, and the Hon. N. P. Talmadge, to the President and Committee of the Native American Association.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1838.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive from you, as President of the Native American Association of the city of Washington, and from the other gentlemen composing a committee for that purpose, a memorial from said Association, praying Congress "to repeal the acts now in force providing for the naturalization of foreigners, or so to modify them as Congress may, in its wisdom, see best; and also to make ample provision by law for the protection of the United States from any future influx of foreign paupers and convicts." This memorial was accompanied with a copy of a resolution, by which it appears, that you and your associates of the committee, were appointed to request me "to take charge of said memorial, and bring it before the House of Representatives, and give it my support, and promote the objects of the memorialists, so far as compatible with my sense of public duty."

I am duly sensible of the distinction conferred on me by being selected by so large, intelligent, and respectable an association of gentlemen, as are to be found in this Society, as the medium through which their views may be presented to the Representatives of the American People, and the more especially, as I find one of the fundamental articles of your Association to be, "that you will not, in any form or manner, connect yourselves with the general or local politics of the country," as members of the Native American Association.

It is difficult for me to imagine any case in which I would not cheerfully comply with the wishes of so numerous and respectable a portion of my fellow citizens, so far as to bring before Congress their complaints, as to grievances existing, and their desires for supposed reform, upon any subject within the pale of the constitutional power of Congress.

On this occasion, however, I comply with the request of the "Native American Association" the more readily, because I see in their memorial satisfactory evidence, that they are animated by a truly patriotic, national, and American spirit, and further, because while I may not be prepared to sustain the views of the society in their full extent, I have no hesitation in saying, that the opinions of the Association are presented with great ability, every way entitling them to the respectful consideration of Congress; and moreover, that to some extent a just regard to the best interests of our glorious and prosperous Republic requires, that their wishes should be complied with.

I shall therefore avail myself of the first opportunity which the forms of proceedings in our House shall afford, to present your memorial, and invoke on its behalf a consideration consistent with the grave and serious subjects it involves, and with the respect which is due to the petition of so numerous and respectable an Association of our fellow citizens.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. M. PATTON.

HENRY M. MORRIS, Esq. President N. A. Association.
HENRY J. BRENT,
JOS. H. BRADLEY,
B. K. MORSELL,
GEORGE SWENKY, } Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1838.

Gentlemen: I have perused with attention, the Memorial of "The Native American Association," which you, a day or two since, entrusted to my care; and I most cheerfully comply with your request to present it to the Senate of the United States.

The fact to which you allude, that you do not participate in the elective franchise with the several States, where the evil, whatever it may be, of which you complain, is most sensibly felt, is no reason, in my mind, why your memorial should not be received and duly considered by the Senate. Its language is not only respectful to the body to which it is addressed, but the whole subject is treated in a tone and manner entirely unexceptionable to those who may differ from your conclusions. Had it been otherwise, the Senate might refuse to receive it on the ground of self-protection, which belongs to every legislative body, which lies deeper in the foundation of civil society than the right of petition itself—a right which I hold to be the inherent and inalienable right of every American citizen; a right derived from his English ancestors—a right, existing before the adoption of the Constitution, and classed by our Revolutionary Fathers, with the right of personal liberty, personal security and private property. It lies at the very foundation of a republican government. The Constitution, as it was originally adopted, contained nothing on the subject. It was not necessary that it should. The amendment, which was afterwards introduced, conferred no new right, but was offered, amongst others, in the language of Mr. MADISON, as a declaration of the rights of the people.

Although the subject of your memorial does not immediately relate to the District of Columbia, still you have a personal right to be heard on the subject. It shall feel myself bound at all times, to present a memorial couched in such respectful terms, from any portion of my fellow citizens.

With my present views, I am not prepared to say, that our naturalization laws should be entirely repealed. That they may be advantageously modified, is very probable; and that provision should be made, by law, to prevent the future influx into the United States of foreign paupers and convicts, would seem to be both politic and proper. I will present the memorial to the Senate as you have requested, and have it referred to the appropriate committee; where, I doubt not, it will receive all that consideration to which it is entitled, from the importance of the subject-matter to which it relates, and from the highly respectable source from which it emanates.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and those whom you represent, the assurance of the high consideration and esteem with which I am your obedient servant.

N. P. TALLMADGE.

H. M. MORRIS, President N. A. Association.
HENRY J. BRENT,
JOS. H. BRADLEY,
B. K. MORSELL,
GEORGE SWENKY, } Committee.

A frightful scene occurred on the 6th inst. at the theatre of Czerny, in Bohemia, during the performance of a melo-drama, called the Bear of the Mountains, the principal performer in which was a brain of such wonderful docility and dramatic talent, that for a long succession of nights he attracted overflowing audiences! On this occasion, however, something had put this star out of humor, and he was observed to be wanting in those brilliant displays of the histrionic art which had previously overwhelmed him with applause. In the third act, instead of coming down the mountain by a winding path, with the slow and solemn step prescribed by the prompter's book, he alighted on the stage at one bound, like the descent of an aerolite. On his return behind the scenes, he received reproaches, which, instead of improving, made his temper still more sullen; and it was with difficulty he could be prevailed upon to go through his part. In the last scene he was induced to commence a waltz with a beautiful peasant girl, and seemed to take so much enjoyment in the dance, that the whole audience were raised from their seats, and standing on the benches, drowned the sounds of a powerful orchestra, with their acclamations of praise and delight. In a moment, however, the joyous spectacle was changed into one of indescribable horror—a piercing shriek was heard above all the combination of noises, the stage was one moment in the utmost confusion, and the next clear of every performer, except the bear, who appeared with his muzzle unfastened, and hanging round his neck, while he, after making a wide display of his tremendous gullet, leaped into the orchestra, which, as may be easily imagined, was as vacant as the stage. The flight of the audience was equally as precipitate, but the consequences much more serious. Numbers were severely crushed and bruised in the struggles at the doors, and several were dreadfully injured by being thrown down and trampled upon. A poor peasant, and loaded barrels, with orders to bring out the cause of all the evil, dead or alive; but they found him, like other great actors who have performed their parts, and become exhausted by their exertions, taking his repose on one of the benches, and incapable or unwilling to make any resistance. He was at once muzzled again, and led to his den, and on the following day the piece was suppressed by order of the authorities.

Petitions of an extraordinary character (says the Albany Evening Journal of Monday) were to-day presented in the Assembly, by Mr. Sibley, who, in offering them, remarked that however much he differed in sentiment from the memorialists, he held the right of petition to be sacred. One of these petitions asks for the repeal of all laws which prohibit ordinary labor on the Sabbath, and forming the marriage contract and acting as inspectors of public schools. In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Taylor, as to what sort of people had signed this petition, Mr. Sibley replied that the gentleman whose name stood at the head of it, was last winter appointed first Judge of Monroe county.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

We are pleased to find that the subject of an alteration of the Naturalization Laws has been brought before Congress. The Native American Association in this city have now completed their organization, and are prepared to take ground with other sections of the Union on this important subject; and we sincerely hope that our fellow citizens, without distinction of party, will join in the memorials which will be presented for their signatures, and shortly forwarded to Congress. All must deprecate the abuse of the elective franchise, which has become so outrageous as to call for the presentment of a Grand Jury; and all that the Native American Association ask or seek, is, that the question shall be fairly discussed upon its merits, and decided upon national grounds.—N. Y. Mer. Adv. of the 17th inst.

WHO ARE THE VENDERS OF ARDENT SPIRITS?

A western paper remarks—"We observe in this country, as in most other places in our country where intemperance prevails, the traffic of spirits is mostly among foreigners. Very few men who have any regard for their characters among their fellow citizens, are engaged in it. It is confined generally to those whose characters are of little value to themselves. Many foreigners who come to this country have no settled occupation. They find, on entering our cities and large towns, that the business of rum-selling may be entered into without much trouble or expense, capital or character. They can easily get the requisite number of citizens to certify to their respectability, and the desirableness of a public house in that particular neighbourhood, and they are at once set up by our four-fifths (we speak our impression) of all the grogshops in Cincinnati are kept by foreigners. Though we are sorry to add, that their company is kept by several of our otherwise respectable citizens, who are also engaged in the business. This fact, that foreigners are chiefly engaged in perpetuating intemperance among us, should not be overlooked, in our efforts to promote the reformation."

The zealous opposition manifested toward Native Americanism by many foreigners in this city holding office under the United States Government, the audacious interference of foreigners generally with the elections, and their assumption of privileges which belong not to them, often and very justly have produced strong expressions of animadversion among our citizens of both political parties. Much of the rancorous hostility evinced toward Native Americanism, by foreigners, individually and collectively, indicates that no measures, however base, are spared to stay the rising progress of that great and good cause. Those patriotic principles are daily receiving an accession of powerful talent and numerical strength, and the time is not distant when the supporters of them will reign as the triumphant, dominant party throughout the nation, notwithstanding the outrageous and unprincipled opposition of the cursed hordes of miserable immigrants who usurp to themselves rights and liberties to which they are not entitled, and which in moral and intellectual endowments they are totally unfitted to enjoy. Seldom are we disposed to notice individual hostility of foreigners to our cause, as such persons but spit against the wind, and usually are repaid in a similar coin to their own, and to their hearts' content. We have, however, a single tale to unfold of this character. We learn from undoubted authority, that a certain prominent Irishman, holding an office in the Boston Custom House, through his ardent zeal for "the poor of our society," and in his overflowing love toward his afflicted countrymen, was prompted to fool away his time and money in the vain attempt to support and bring into notoriety the WANDERER, an Irish paper published for a short time in this city; and which was brought into the world for the express purpose of opposing Native Americanism. We care not for the hostile feelings of the man, so much as we regard his neglect of duty and stealth of time which properly belonged to the United States Government, and by whom he is compensated. We hope and trust that the new-appointed collector possesses American patriotism enough to put into requisition the scrubbing brush of reform, and will soon sweep that stable free and clean from its foreign filth. We could wish the same reform at our Post Office. We have a watchful eye toward the appointing of foreigners to public offices, and supplanting whole-souled Americans, whose qualifications are far superior for the station. These things will not long continue, for the hour of redemption is near, when the Native American party will correct these evils, and none other than American citizens will fill our offices of honor and profit.—Boston American.

From the N. Y. Mirror.

A MILLINER'S CARD.

When lovely women long to marry,
And snatch a victim from the banns,
What charm the soft design will carry?
What art will make the men propose?
The only art, her schemes to cover,
To give her wishes sure success;
To gain, to fix a captive lover,
And "wring his bosom," is—TO DRESS.

WHALEMEN.—The Nantucket Enquirer gives the following account of the success of some of the veteran captains engaged in the whale fishery from that port.

Captain Benjamin Worth of this place, since the year 1788 has made twenty foreign voyages, including 18 in the whale fishery, during which he was at sea 41 years. His earlier cruises were chiefly in the Southern Atlantic, along the coasts of Africa and South America; but his last nine voyages were in the Pacific Ocean, the final one being in the ship Phoenix, which returned after an absence of twenty-eight months, with 3000 bbls. sperm oil.

A second instance of protracted devotion to this pursuit is that of Capt. David Paddock, another respected citizen of this place. This experienced navigator has performed 16 whaling voyages, viz: 3 on the coast of Brazil, and 13 in the Pacific Ocean. During ten of the latter he commanded a ship; and in the course of his labors has procured 23,000 barrels sperm oil, and 3000 barrels whale oil.

For an extraordinary union of good fortune and despatch, however, perhaps the most striking examples on record are furnished in the case of Capt. Obed Starbuck, gentleman brought into Nantucket, within the space of 39 months, no less than 4,750 bbls. sperm oil—having within that period made four passages to and from the Pacific Ocean, embracing two entire voyages in the same ship (the Loper)—besides remaining six months at home in the interim, and lying one month at the port of Callao after having filled his ship. On one occasion he obtained a full fare (2,270 bbls.) in the course of three months from the date of taking his first whale after passing Cape Horn; the whole duration of the voyage was 14 months and 22 days. Previous to the above he made three successful voyages in the same and other ships.

The first three thousand barrel cargo of sperm oil ever carried into any port, was brought here by Captain F. Arthur, in the ship Swift. This enterprising commander immediately followed up his success, and in a larger ship, the Sarah, forthwith proceeded in search of additional laurels. He was again fortunate, and returned with the enormous quantity of 3,500 barrels—making an aggregate of 6,500 barrels, or over 200,000 gallons of sperm oil in two successive voyages!

THE MURDERED TRAVELLER.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

When spring to woods and wastes around
Brought bloom and joy again,
The murdered traveller's bones were found
Far down the narrow glen.

The fragrant birch above him hung
Her tassels in the sky;
And many a vernal blossom sprung,
And nodded, careless, by.

The red-bird warbled as he wrought
His hanging nest o'erhead,
And fearless near the fatal spot,
Her young the partridge led.

But there was weeping far away,
And gentle eyes for him,
With watching many an anxious day,
Grew sorrowful and dim.

They little know, who loved him so,
The fearful death he met,
When shouting o'er the desert snow,
Unarm'd and hard beset.

Nor how, when round the frosty pole
The northern dawn was red,
Thou mountain wolf and wildest stole
To banquet on the dead.

Nor how when strangers found his bones,
They dressed a hasty bier,
And marked the grave with nameless stones
Unmoistened by a tear.

But long they look'd and feared and wept,
Within his distant home,
And dream'd and started as they slept,
For joy that he was come.

So long they look'd—but never spied
His welcome step again,
Nor knew the fearful death he died
Far down the narrow glen.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—It will be seen by the following statement—the monthly return of the Bank of the United States for the 1st of January 1838—that that Institution had at that time, upwards of \$3,700,000 in her vaults in specie. Specie, \$770,842 52; Notes in circulation, \$547,600 45; Notes outstanding of the late Bank of the United States, \$7,020,467 17.

Col. Totten is entrusted with the proposed improvements at the Navy Yard, Pensacola.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S Improved Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, White Swellings, Obsolete Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcerous Sores, Pains in the Bones, General Debility, and all Diseases requiring the aid of alterative Medicines.

The Extract is prepared from an improved formula, sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and is decidedly the most active, efficacious, and convenient preparation in use.

Mercury is only added when regularly prescribed. It should be used, where circumstances will admit, under the guidance and direction of a physician.

Carefully prepared from selected materials, at my Pharmacy, near the 7 Buildings.

Also for sale at many of the Drug Stores in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore, and throughout the United States. FLODOARDO HOWARD.

WANTED.—Two or three Hands accustomed to getting out Barrel Staves; to whom constant employment will be given, and liberal wages. Inquire of P. M. PEARSON & CO.

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1-2 streets. Jan. 13—3t.

WOOD! WOOD!! The subscribers are now receiving a quantity of Wood by way of rail-road, which they will sell for cash, at the depot, for \$4 50 per cord, or \$5 delivered. P. M. PEARSON & CO.

Inquire at the Wood and Coal Yard, between 3d and 4 1-2 streets, Pennsylvania Avenue. Jan. 13.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

Howard's Compound Syrup of Carrageen, a safe, simple, pleasant, and effectual remedy for chronic coughs, asthma, consumptions, &c.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at my Pharmacy, near 7 Buildings. FLODOARDO HOWARD.

Also for sale by S. J. Todd, C. Stott, G. S. Farquhar, and C. Boyle, Washington; G. M. Southern, Georgetown; Wm. Stabler, and John Sears, Alexandria.

Jan. 13—4t

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Fifty Thousand Dollars of Treasury Drafts.

Apply to the subscriber, who can be found at Loyd's Hotel, every market morning. Dec. 30—3t D. S. WATERS.

TEMPLE OF FASHION, East of Gadsby's.

Hotel, Penn. Avenue.—Razors, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments, put in the best order. Guaranteed to perform well; if not, returned, and reset, free of charge, by P. CARTER.

Dec. 2— Professor of Haircutting and Shaving.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION DEPOT.—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the impracticability of making numerous collections, and the losses heretofore sustained, no merchandise, or other articles hereafter conveyed upon the road, will be permitted to be removed from the depot until the amount of freight and charges be paid, except for those merchants who receive large consignments, and are in the habit of paying their bills promptly on the first of each month.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—On and after Monday next, the 11th inst., the cars will leave the depot in this city for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M., instead of 9 3-4 A. M., as heretofore.

The object of this alteration is to render certain the arrival of the train at Baltimore early enough to afford ample time for passengers going north to take the steamboat, which now departs daily for Philadelphia at half past 12 o'clock.

The afternoon train will, as heretofore, leave the depot at a quarter after 5 o'clock, P. M.

Sept. 8—4t

HOUSE FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.